

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a computer system 100. The system 100 includes a processing unit 110, a system bus 130, and various interfaces and components connected to the system bus 130. The system memory 120 is divided into ROM 140 and RAM 150. The ROM 140 contains the BIOS 160. The RAM 150 contains the operating system 195, application programs 196, other program modules 197, and program data 198. The processing unit 110 is connected to the system bus 130, which in turn connects to the video adapter 108, the IEEE 1394 interface 140, the network interface 114, the serial port interface 106, the optical drive interface 194, the magnetic disk interface 193, and the hard disk interface 192. The video adapter 108 is connected to the monitor 107. The IEEE 1394 interface 140 is connected to two devices 150. The network interface 114 is connected to a local area network 112 and a wide area network 113. The serial port interface 106 is connected to a modem 115 and a keyboard 101. The optical drive interface 194 is connected to an optical drive 191. The magnetic disk interface 193 is connected to a magnetic disk drive 190. The hard disk interface 192 is connected to a hard disk drive 170. The local area network 112 is connected to a remote computer 109, which has its own memory 111. The wide area network 113 is connected to application programs 196. The system 100 also includes a mouse 102 and a program data 198. The system 100 is shown in a perspective view, with the processing unit 110 and the system memory 120 being the main components. The system bus 130 is represented by a central horizontal line. The interfaces and components are connected to this bus via vertical lines. The system memory 120 is shown as a large block on the left, with its internal components (ROM 140, RAM 150, and their contents) detailed within. The processing unit 110 is a large block in the center. The various interfaces and components are smaller blocks connected to the system bus 130. The monitor 107 is connected to the video adapter 108. The two devices 150 are connected to the IEEE 1394 interface 140. The local area network 112 and wide area network 113 are represented by lines connecting the network interface 114 to other systems. The serial port interface 106 connects to the modem 115 and the keyboard 101. The optical drive interface 194 connects to the optical drive 191. The magnetic disk interface 193 connects to the magnetic disk drive 190. The hard disk interface 192 connects to the hard disk drive 170. The mouse 102 is connected to the system bus 130. The application programs 196 are shown as a separate block connected to the system bus 130. The program data 198 is shown as a separate block connected to the system bus 130. The remote computer 109 is shown as a separate block connected to the local area network 112. The memory 111 is shown as a separate block connected to the remote computer 109. The BIOS 160 is shown as a separate block within the ROM 140. The operating system 195, application programs 196, other program modules 197, and program data 198 are shown as separate blocks within the RAM 150. The system 100 is a comprehensive computer system capable of performing various tasks, including data processing, communication, and storage. The system bus 130 is the central hub for all data and control signals. The interfaces and components provide the system with the ability to interact with the outside world and manage its internal resources. The system memory 120 provides the system with the necessary storage for its operating system, applications, and data. The processing unit 110 is the brain of the system, responsible for executing instructions and managing the system's operations. The monitor 107 provides a visual output of the system's work. The devices 150 provide additional input and output capabilities. The local area network 112 and wide area network 113 enable the system to communicate with other systems. The serial port interface 106 and modem 115 provide a means of long-distance communication. The optical drive interface 194 and optical drive 191 provide a means of reading and writing data on optical discs. The magnetic disk interface 193 and magnetic disk drive 190 provide a means of reading and writing data on magnetic discs. The hard disk interface 192 and hard disk drive 170 provide a means of reading and writing data on hard discs. The mouse 102 provides a means of user input. The application programs 196 and program data 198 are the software and data that the system uses to perform its tasks. The remote computer 109 and its memory 111 are part of a distributed system architecture. The BIOS 160 is the firmware that initializes the system and provides a low-level interface to the hardware. The operating system 195, application programs 196, other program modules 197, and program data 198 are the software that runs on the system and provides the user with a productive environment. The system 100 is a versatile and powerful computer system that can be configured for a wide range of applications.

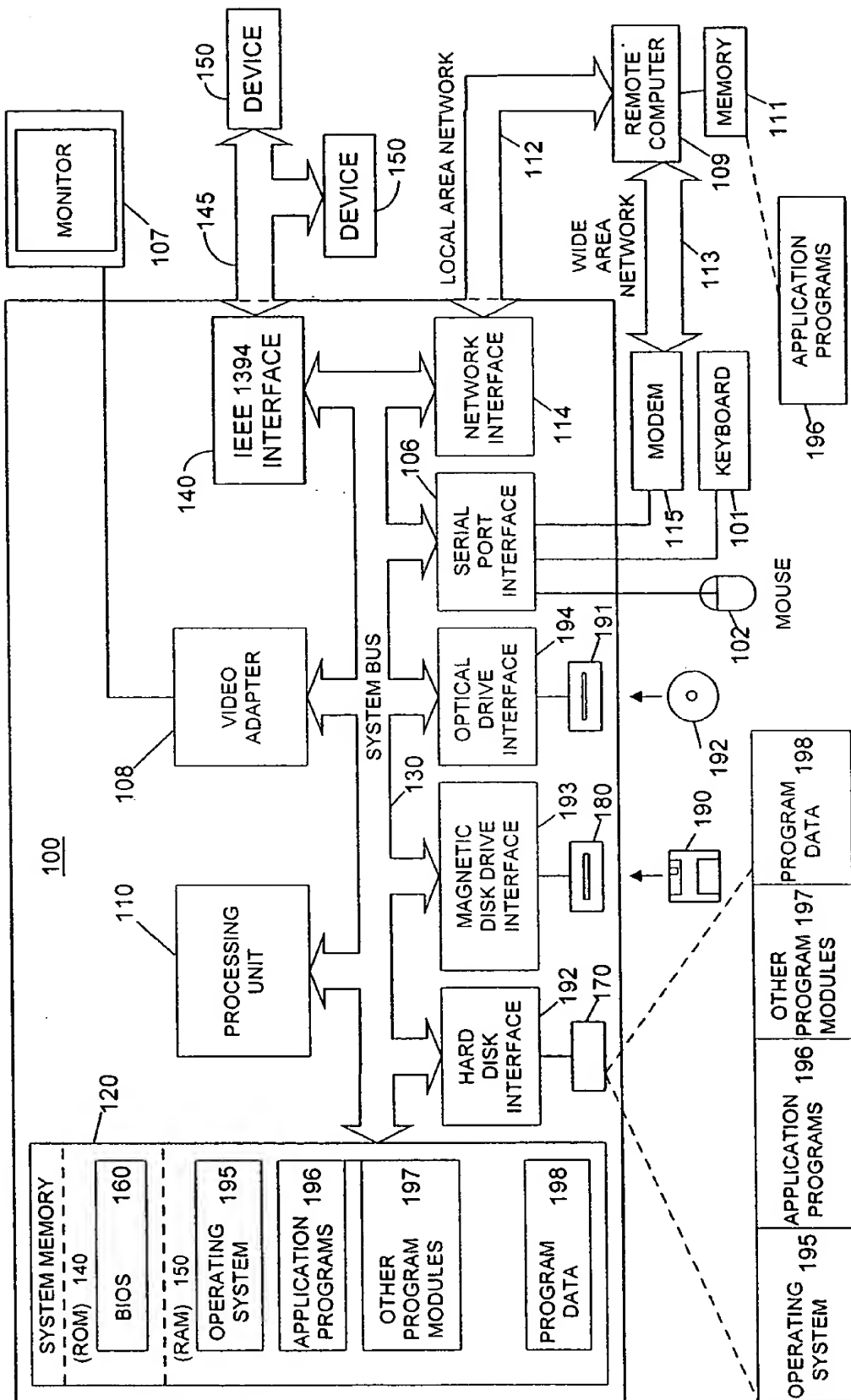


FIG. 1

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a system architecture showing two applications, Application #1 and Application #2, connected to a common IEEE 1394 Bus. Application #1 is connected to the bus via a Traffic Control Manager (TCM), TCP/IP, QOS Manager, IEEE 1394 Bus Driver, and IEEE 1394 Card. Application #2 is connected to the bus via a Traffic Control Manager (TCM), TCP/IP, QOS Manager, IEEE 1394 Bus Driver, and IEEE 1394 Card.

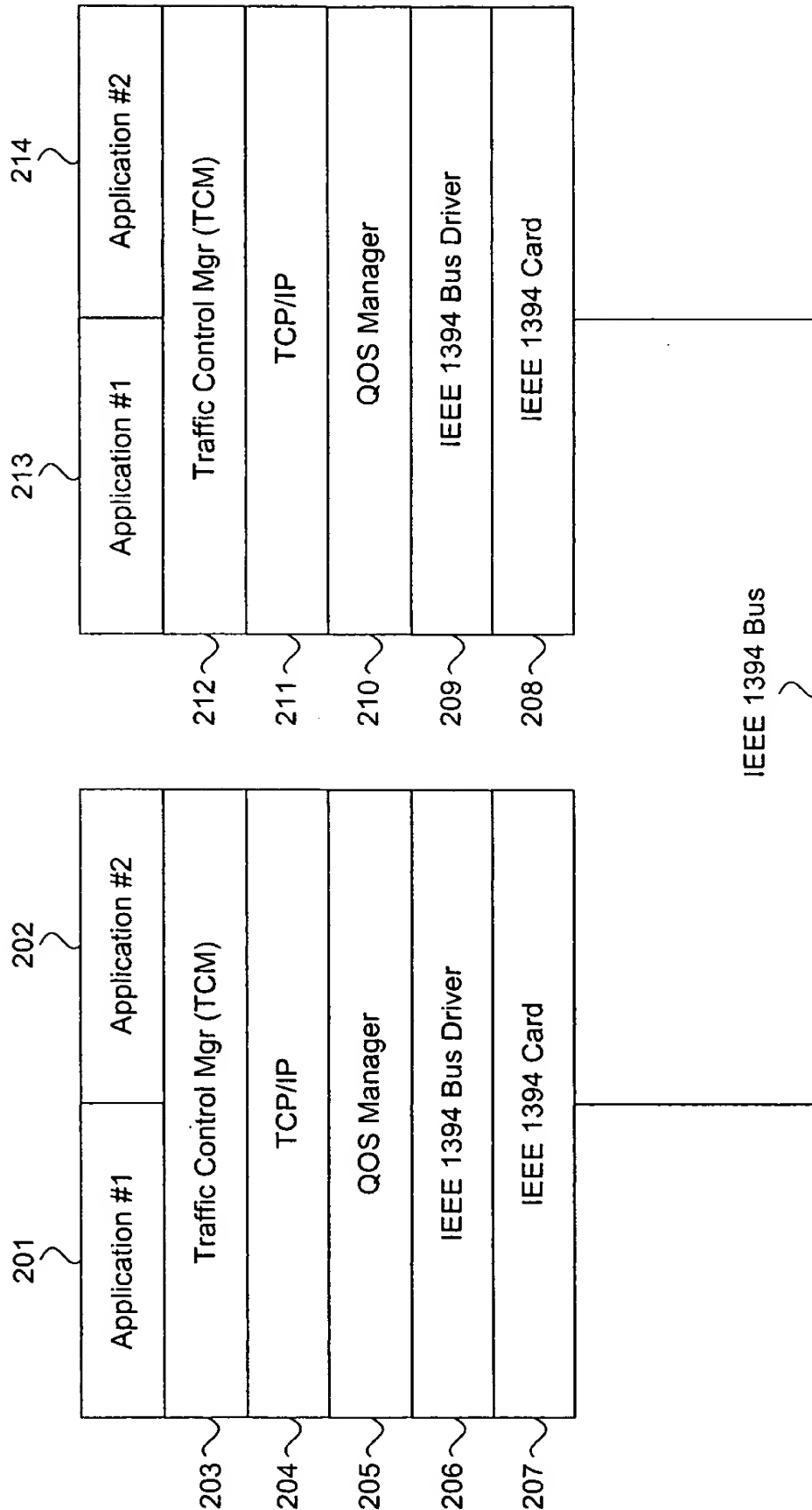


FIG. 2

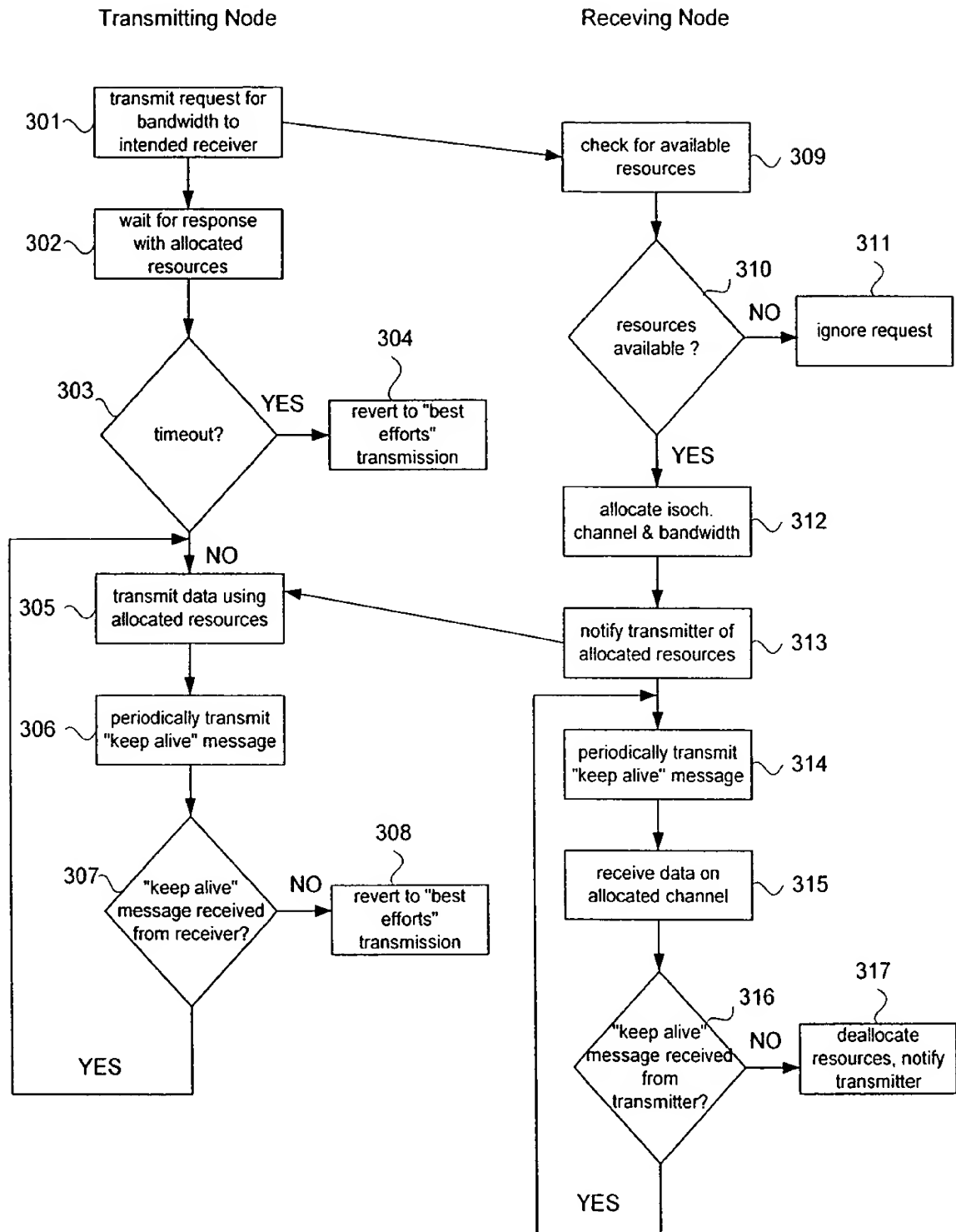


FIG. 3

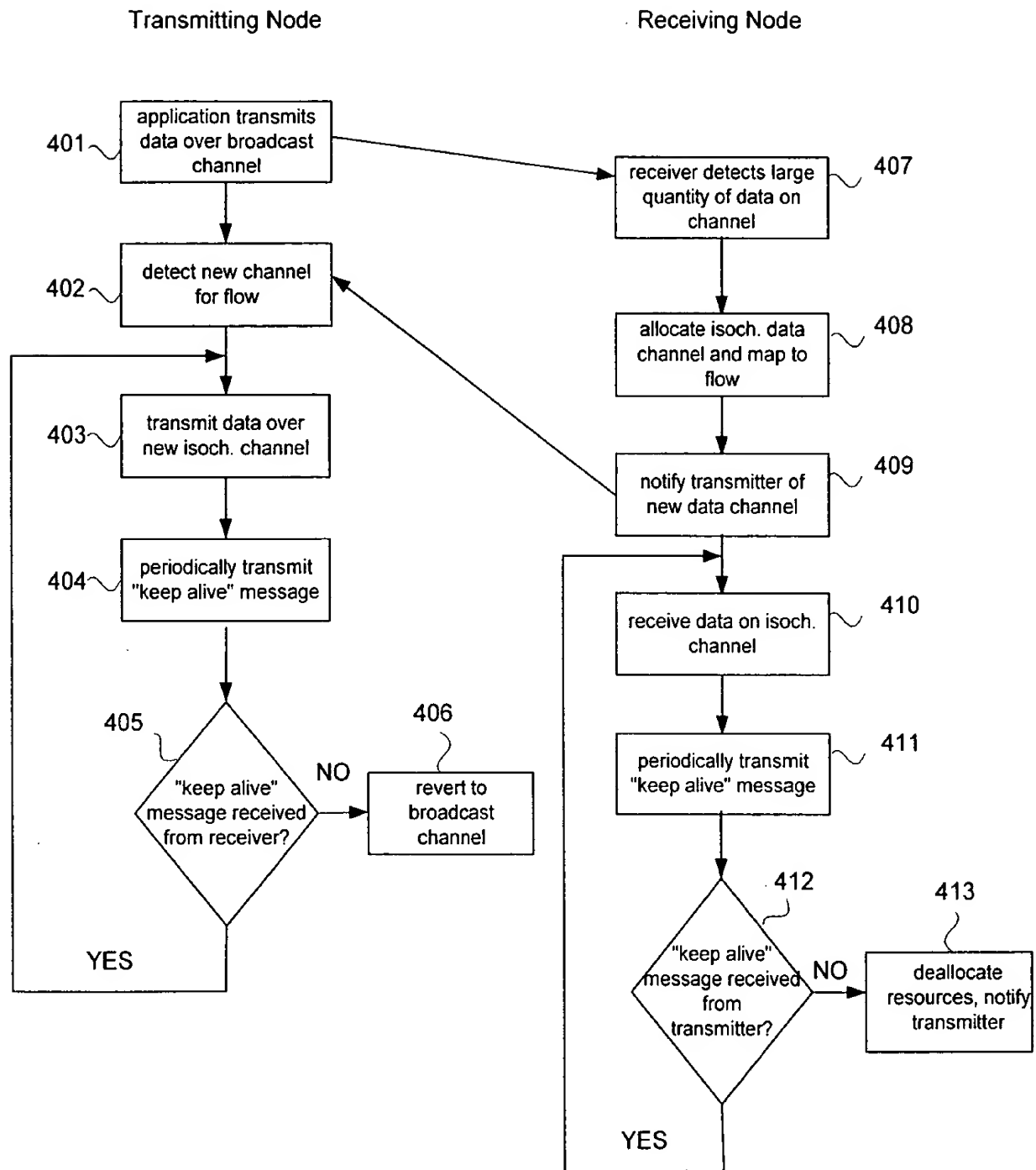


FIG. 4

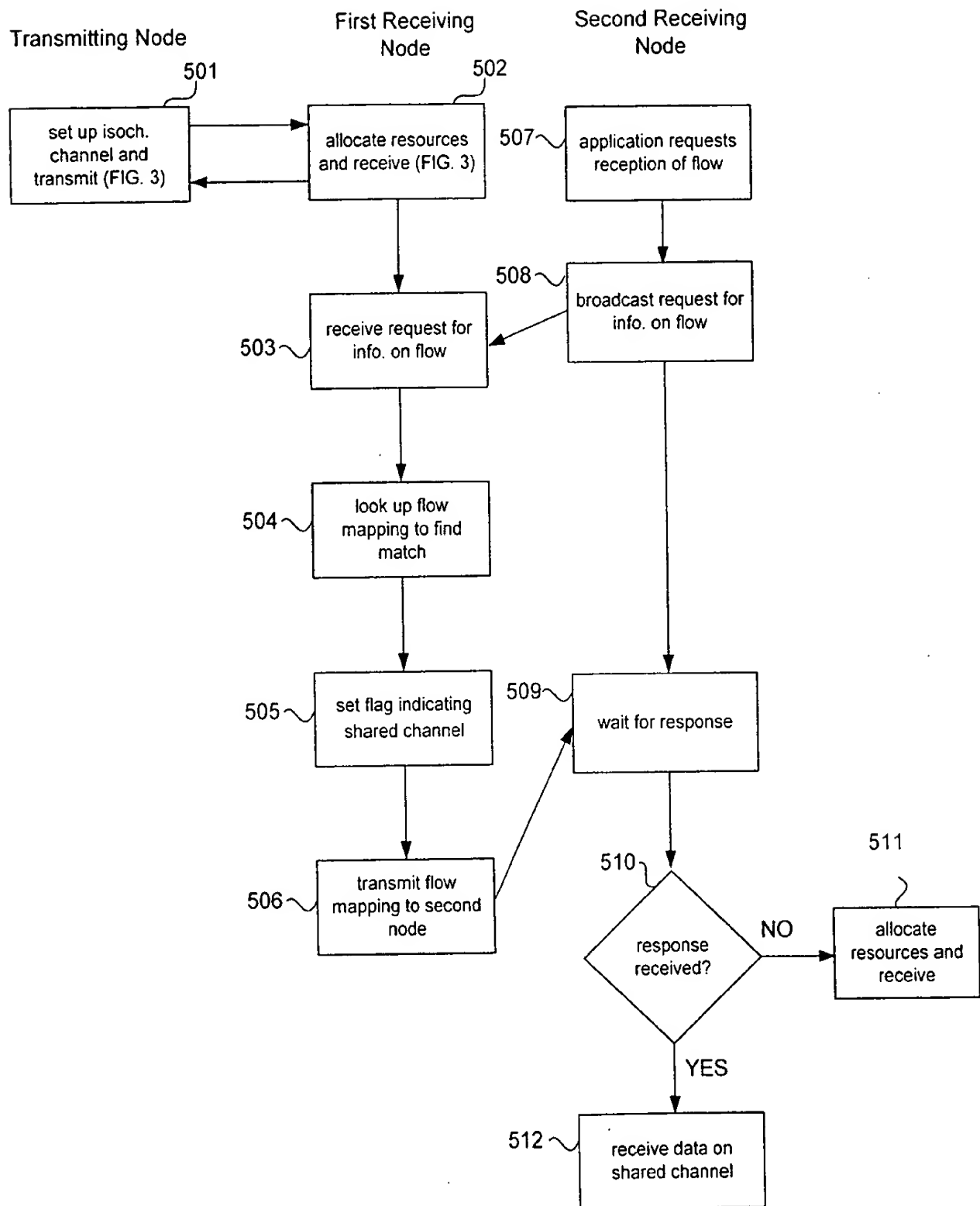


FIG. 5